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Playwright Tom Stoppard to Lecture, Read from His Work in March 7 Program

Playwright Tom Stoppard, whose latest play, *The Real Thing*, is now on stage in London's Strand Theatre, will lecture and read from his work at the Library on Monday, March 7, at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. The program, sponsored by the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, is one of a series of events open to the public free of charge. Tickets are required, however, and must be obtained in advance by calling the Poetry Office on (202) 287–5394/5.

Mr. Stoppard's best-known plays include *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead, Jumpers, Travesties, Every Good Boy Deserves Favour, The Real Inspector Hound,* and *On the Razzle.* He has also written a novel, *Lord Malquist and Mr. Moon,* and a number of short stories.

Tom Stoppard was born in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, the son of Eugene and Martha Strausler. On the eve of the Nazi invasion, two years later, the family moved to Singapore. When the Japanese invaded that city in 1942, women and children were evacuated to India. Dr. Strausler remained behind and was killed in the fighting. In Darjeeling, India, young Tom was placed in a boarding school while his mother worked until her marriage to Major Kenneth Stoppard in 1945. After the war, Major Stoppard brought the family to England, and Tom Stoppard attended English schools until he was 17, when he persuaded a local newspaper to give him a job as a junior reporter, which led eventually to work as a drama critic. Mr. Stoppard wrote his first full-length play, *A Walk on Water,* at the age of 23.

Mr. Stoppard's honors include the John Whiting Award of the Arts Council of Great Britain in 1964, the Prix Italia in 1967, the Evening Standard Award for the Best Play of the Year in 1979, and the Hamburg Shakespeare Award in 1979. In 1977, he was made Commander of the British Empire, an award presented twice yearly by either the Queen or the Prime Minister for excellence in representing the Empire.

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Beaux Arts Trio Concludes Current Series on March 3–4

The Beaux Arts Trio will perform its third and final pair of concerts this season in the Coolidge Auditorium on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 3 and 4. On each evening, the ensemble will play Mozart's Trio in C major, K. 548; the Trio in G minor, Op. 3, by Ernest Chausson; and the Trio in C major, Op. 87, by Brahms. The concerts will begin at 8 p.m.

The William and Adeline Croft Fund, established in the Library of Congress in 1982, is sponsoring the three pairs of concerts this year by the Beaux Arts Trio, in residence at the Library since February 1982.

Tickets for the concerts on March 3 and 4 will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan–Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, February 28. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Library's Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund.

Richard Ellmann to Lecture on Oscar Wilde in March 1 Program

Biographer Richard Ellmann will deliver a lecture, "Oscar Wilde at Oxford," in the Coolidge Auditorium on Tuesday, March 1, at 8 p.m. Admission to the lecture is free, and no tickets are required.

Mr. Ellmann is the author of a biography of Yeats and a study of Yeats' poetry. His well-received biography, *James Joyce*, appeared in 1959. His other works include *Eminent Domain: Yeats Among Wilde, Joyce, Pound, Eliot, and Auden; Golden Codgers: Biographical Speculations;* and a volume of translations of the work of French poet Henry Michaux. He has edited two volumes of Joyce's letters as well as his *Giacomo Joyce* and has coedited his *Critical Writings*. Other books Mr. Ellmann has edited are *The New Oxford Book of American Verse, The Norton Anthology of Modern English and American Poetry,* and *The Modern Tradition: Backgrounds of Modern Literature*.

A native of Highland Park, Mich., Mr. Ellmann earned degrees at Yale University and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1942–43 and again in 1947–51, he taught at Harvard University. He then joined the faculty of Nortwestern University, where he remained until 1968. In 1970, he went to England to teach at Oxford University, where he is now Goldsmiths' professor of English literature.

This lecture marks Mr. Ellmann's second appearance in the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature series. In March 1982, he delivered a lecture entitled "James Joyce's Hundredth Birthday: Side and Front Views." The lecture, recently published by the Library of Congress, is available free of charge from the Library's Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Loan Division to Inaugurate Automated Records on March 1

On March 1, the Loan Division will inaugurate an automated circulation operation known as the Integrated Library System (ILS). ILS was developed at the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications of the National Library of Medicine. An enhanced version of the software is offered on a dial-up, time-sharing basis by Avatar Systems, Inc., and is being leased by the Library's Automated Systems Office. The Loan Division will use ILS to create bibliographic and patron records, and the system will also generate overdue notices, prepare recalls, and keep circulation statistics.

Basic bibliographic information will be entered at first contact for each item to be circulated, and patrons will be registered at the same time. Once entered, each item or patron record will be stored for retrieval as needed. Since it will be necessary to register all in-person borrowers, including Library of Congress employees, preregistration forms will be

available shortly at the circulation desk (room G159 in the Jefferson Building) to speed this process.

Patron categories to be added to the system immediately include current and retired Library staff members, special borrowers, and institutions borrowing on interlibrary loan. It is expected that Federal agencies will be added to the system at a later time.

Central Charge File staff will be able to inform readers of the availability of library materials by consulting ILS records, just as they now consult the manual files during the hours the reading rooms are open.

Masaryk Anthology Acquired

The Library has acquired a valuable Czechoslovak Samizdat publication, *Masarykův sborník VII (Masaryk Anthology VII)*. It was unofficially published in Czechoslovakia in 1980 by a group of Czech and Slovak intellectuals who continue the tradition of the prewar *Masarykův sborník*, published in six volumes between 1925 and 1932. The new *Masaryk Anthology*, a 750-page publication, includes 36 studies, articles, and memoirs, covering various aspects of the activities of the first president of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Library's volume is in fact a photocopy of the typescript anthology circulating in Czechoslovakia. It will be microfilmed and made available to readers.

Consultant in Poetry Anthony Hecht Awarded Bollingen Prize in Poetry

Anthony Hecht, consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress, has been awarded Yale University Library's Bollingen Prize in Poetry for 1983. Mr. Hecht shares the 1983 honors with John Hollander of New Haven, Conn. Each will receive $2,500.

The Bollingen Prize in Poetry is awarded biennially to living American poets for the best collection published during the two-year period or for the poet's life work. Previous Library of Congress poetry consultants who received the prize were Léonie Adams, Conrad Aiken, Louise Bogan, Richard Eberhart, Robert Frost, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, and Robert Penn Warren. The Library of Congress awarded the first Bollingen Prize in 1949.

Anthony Hecht officially assumed his duties at the Library last October. He won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1968 for his collection, *The Hard Hours*. Other works by Mr. Hecht include *A Summoning of Stones* (1954), *The Seven Deadly Sins* (1958), *A Bestiary* (1960), *Millions of Strange Shadows* (1977), and *The Venetian Vespers* (1979). In 1967, Mr. Hecht and Mr. Hollander collaborated on a book of light verse entitled *Jiggery-Pokery; A Compendium of Double Dactyls*.

Mr. Hecht is at present on leave from the faculty of the University of Rochester where he has served as John H. Deane professor of rhetoric and poetry since 1967. He is also a chancellor of the Academy of American Poets, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The poetry award was established by the Bollingen Foundation, a philanthropic interest of Mary Conover Mellon which was continued following her death by her husband, Paul Mellon. The foundation became inactive in the early 1970s, and its archives, up to 1973, were conveyed to the Library of Congress. The papers consist largely of manuscripts and correspondence of major literary figures of the period. The collection is available for use by qualified researchers in the Manuscript Reading Room, except for a small portion which is closed until 1993.

The Bollingen Prize for Poetry has been awarded by Yale University Library since 1950. Since 1973, the prize has been supported from an endowment fund established by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Upcoming Meetings

Several Library staff members will attend the forthcoming conference on "Western European Studies and North American Research Libraries" at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, May 8–11. Others interested in a preliminary program or information should call Clara M. Lovett, chief, European Division, on (202) 287–6520, or write to Martha L. Brogan, symposium coordinator, Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

The 11th annual Institute on Federal Library Resources, sponsored by the School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America, will be held in Washington, D.C., on July 25–August 5.

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the academic director of the institute, has announced that the carefully planned curriculum will identify the role of the Federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the Federal library community, discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to Federal libraries, and identify resources, publications, and

specialized services provided by Federal libraries. The institute will also identify resources available through major government clearinghouses such as National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), and Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), will compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major Federal library and information services, will discuss the implications for libraries of the existing satellite technology, and will identify and articulate the functions performed by the Federal Library Committee. Participants will be addressed by 25 directors of Federal information programs and several membership association representatives.

Information regarding the institute may be obtained by contacting Spencer Cosmos, Dean of University College, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

Library of Congress Publications

New Publications

Japanese Legal Periodicals: A Checklist of Holdings. Washington, D.C., 1982. (vi, 80 p.) Compiled by Takeo Nishioka of the Far Eastern Law Division, Law Library, this checklist contains 294 Japanese-language and 12 English-language periodicals that contain articles and other materials on Japanese law published, for the most part, in Japan between 1884 and July 1980. Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Law Library, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Lithuanian Periodicals in American Libraries: A Union List. ISBN 0–8444–0401–2. Washington, D.C., 1982. (xi, 125 p.) Compiled by John P. Balys, retired Baltic specialist in the European Division, this bibliographic survey cites 888 titles of newspapers, periodicals, and serial publications in the Lithuanian language wherever published, in languages other than Lithuanian about Lithuanian matters, and those published in Lithuania regardless of language. Detailed information is given on the Library of Congress holdings of those titles and on the holdings of other U.S. and Canadian libraries, including titles not held by the Library of Congress. Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Library of Congress, European Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. A copy is also availabe for examination in the European Reading Room.

New Microform Publications

The Photoduplication Service has recently issued three circulars (indicated by number in parentheses) announcing the availability of various microform files.

"Thai Newspapers Available on Positive Microfilm" (C–364) lists 24 newspaper titles, the dates filmed, and the number of reels for each file. Each title is available on 35mm positive silver halide film.

"Selected translations from *Voyennaya Mysl'* " (C–365) is a microfiche collection of 83 issues of this basic military theoretical journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense published during the period 1959 through 1973. The set of 166 diazo fiche can be purchased for $230, domestic postage included. Individual issues are also available.

The microfilm edition of "The Papers of Alexander Hamilton" (C–367) reproduces the collection of 12,000 items in the Library's Manuscript Division. The file consists of 34 reels of 35mm positive silver halide film and can be purchased for $735, domestic postage included.

Orders or inquiries should be sent to the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540. Checks should be made payable to the "Library of Congress Photoduplication Service."

Ongoing Publications

Audiovisual Materials. ISSN 0190–9827. January–March 1982. (293 p.) April–June 1982. (185 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at a cost of $95 for the 1982 subscription year.

Chinese Cooperative Catalog. (Microfiche edition) ISSN 0095–1072. January–August 1982 cumulation. Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $310 in a bimonthly continuously cumulative microfiche edition. This microfiche publication ceases with the 1982 issues. Records in romanized form are included in the new *National Union Catalog: Books* microfiche publication commencing in 1983.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Biological Control of Insects. ISSN 0090–5232. (TB 82–6) November 1982. (10 p.) Compiled by T. R. Liao, this guide provides basic reference sources in the collections of the Library of Congress on the management of pests without the use of poisons, chemicals, or insecticides. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Science Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20540. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

MARC Serials Editing Guide. Second CONSER edition. July/August 1981, September/October 1981,

and November/December 1981 looseleaf bimonthly updates. January/February 1982, March/April 1982, and May/June 1982 looseleaf bimonthly updates. The publication of three bimonthly updates in a combined issue completes the 1981 subscription year for the *MARC Serials Editing Guide*. These pages reflect updates of the guide from the Introduction through Field 99. The first three updates for 1982, which were prepared along with this looseleaf update, contain revisions for the remaining portions of the guide.

The complete set of 1980 updates is available for $40. A subscription to the 1981 bimonthly update service is available for $45. A subscription to the 1982 bimonthly update service is available for $50. Special subscription rates are available for multiple copies mailed to the same address. For sale from the Cataloging Distribution Service. The July/August 1982 update reflects revisions found in update No. 5/6 of the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*.

The Musical Mainstream. ISSN 0364–7501. Vol. 6, No. 6. November–December 1982. This bimonthly magazine contains original articles, reprints from national music periodicals, and lists of additions to music collections of interest to blind and physically handicapped musicians. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

National Register of Microform Masters. ISSN 0090–3299. 1981. Vol. 1, A–K (846 p.) Vol. 2, L–Z (853 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $125 for the 1981 annual.

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028–0348. May 1982. (539 p.) July 1982. (436 p.) August 1982. (494 p.) The 1982 NUC subscription is for sale from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $1,450 for the nine 1982 monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation.

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028–0348. 1981 Annual Cumulation. Part 5: Emysiri–German F . . . (1,022 p.) Part 6: German h . . . –Hoke, H (1,022 p.) Part 7: Hoke, J–Kanis (1,022 p.) Part 8: Kanit–Lin, T (1,002 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $1,375 for the 1981 annual cumulation.

National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations. Cumulative Microform Edition (1968–1981) Annual. Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $83 for the 1981 subscription year.

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Held by Libraries in the United States and Canada. ISSN 0028–6680. April–June 1982. (1,040 p.) July 1982. (420 p.) August 1982. (647 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $275 for the 1982 subscription year.

News. ISSN 0160–9211. Vol. 13, No. 3. July–September 1982. This report on national and international activities in library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals is distributed quarterly to the national network of cooperating libraries and agencies serving blind and handicapped readers. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Newspapers in Microform. ISSN 0097–9627. 1981. (208 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $30 a copy for the 1981 annual.

Supplement to Library of Congress Subject Headings. (Book form) January–June 1981. (157 p.) Quarterly cumulative supplement to the ninth edition. For sale by Cataloging Distribution Service at $50 for the 1981 subscription year.

New Reference Works

A recent valuable addition to the Japanese reference collection is *Japanese Performing Arts: An Annotated Bibliography*, compiled by Masato Mitsui, Minako I. Song, Tomoyoshi Kurokawa, and Albert Ikoma and published in 1981 in Honolulu by the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, Council for Japanese Studies, University of Hawaii. The 318-page work, which describes the holdings in the Japanese performing arts of the Thomas Hale Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa, represents a significant step forward in the study of Japanese theater and music in America.

The bibliography is organized into 10 major sections: general works, kabuki, ningyō-jōruri (puppet shows), nō, kyōgen (classical comedy), Japanese dance, Japanese music, popular entertainment, modern theater, and folk performing arts. It contains annotated entries for 1,020 books and serials published from 1889 to 1979 in Japan. Author and title indexes are provided. This reference work is available for consultation in the Japanese Section of the Asian Division. [*Shojo Honda*]

In June 1981, Laterza of Bari, one of Italy's leading publishers in the fields of social science and history, issued the eighth and last volume of the *Opera*

Omnia di Sidney Sonnino. This volume, now available at the Library (DG556.S57.A4 1981), is the crowning piece of one of the most important resources for Italian history published in this century.

Sidney Sonnino (1847–1922) is best known to European scholars as Italy's foreign minister in 1914–15 and the man chiefly responsible for Italian intervention in World War I on the side of France and England. To U.S. scholars, he is known as the stubborn English-speaking Italian representative at the Paris Peace Conference, who clashed with President Woodrow Wilson over the question of Trieste and Yugoslavia. Few non-Italian scholars, however, realize that Sonnino had a long and distinguished political career before World War I. Indeed, he made his mark in economic and fiscal matters and gained a reputation among his contemporaries for expertise on land and social questions long before he became foreign minister.

The Laterza volumes, edited by Benjamin F. Brown and Pietro Pastorelli, contain only a fraction of Sonnino's vast correspondence with Italian and foreign contemporaries, and they contain only a selection from his voluminous writings. But even so, the *Opera Omnia* is valuable for nearly all aspects of Italian history in the seminal period from the unfication to World War I. Especially noteworthy are Sonnino's parliamentary speeches on taxation and other economic matters and the articles he wrote for his newspaper, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, on the social question in Italy. The son of an Englishwoman and of a cosmopolitan Jewish Italian businessman, Sonnino brought to the political dialogue on these issues greater depth of knowledge and a broader perspective than most of his Italian contemporaries. The editors' selection does justice to Sonnino's wide-ranging interests, and it directs researchers to sources of additional information.

The two volumes of the *Diario di Sidney Sonnino* are perhaps disappointing for those looking for clues to a notoriously enigmatic, almost ascetic personality, but they are most rewarding for researchers interested in the European context of Sonnino's life and works. The first volume, which covers the years 1866–1914, contains Sonnino's firsthand account of the Paris Commune of 1871. The second covers the years 1914–1916 and is, of course, an indispensable source for the history of Sonnino's secret dealings to bring Italy into the war.

A fine selection of materials is enhanced by detailed explanatory notes and an index. The main weakness of the *Opera Omnia* lies in the two-volume *Carteggio* (Correspondence), which is limited to Sonnino's letters. As the editors point out, escalating costs in the 1970s forced the publisher to omit a selection of letters by Sonnino's main correspondents. The loss to scholars is considerable, but, even so, the *Opera Omnia di Sonnino* is well worth consulting.

[*Clara M. Lovett*]

Correction

The chart which appears below, prepared by the Women's Program Office, corrects and updates one included in the article on "Affirmative Action at the Library of Congress: A Historical Overview, 1973–1982" published in the November 19 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 383–8).

Women in Management in the Library of Congress
1977–1982

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	#	%F	#	%F	#	%F	#	%F	#	%F	#	%F
Department Head	7	14	7	29	8	25	8	13	8	13	8	13
Deputy Dept. Head or Equivalent [1]	13	23	21	14	29	24	20	25	23	35	23	35
Division Chief	73	16	97	29	95	31	92	31	94	30	97	24
Assistant Chief	56	20	62	26	62	27	53	28	51	31	59	34
Section Head	–	–	216	39	260	48	270	44	261	45	276	57
Executive Officer	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	8	25	7	43

[1] As defined by the departments when asked for "Directors of Department Functions, Assistant or Associate Department Heads."

STAFF NEWS

Tracy Dunn Dies

Tracy Dunn, 69, a former library assistant and receptionist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, died on January 14 near Berryville, Va., following a heart attack. Mr. Dunn, who attended the Library's first Christmas luncheon and tour for retirees last December 23, was hunting when he collapsed in a field in Clark County. Mr. Dunn lived in northwest Washington, D.C.

Mr. Dunn worked at the Library for 33 years, except for military service, before retiring in 1972. Since then, he had operated a number of businesses and worked as a real estage agent.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Dunn came to Washington, D.C., in 1936 and, after various positions, including an appointment as historical research worker at Howard University, joined the staff of the Library in 1939 in the former Reading Rooms Division. He was appointed in 1955 to the position from which he retired.

Mr. Dunn served with the U.S. Army in the Mediterranean theater during World War II and was awarded the Purple Heart. He was also a past commander of American Legion Post No. 26, a charter member of Neighbors Inc., a community action organization, and a member of Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, all in Washington, D.C., where he lived.

Survivors include his wife, Sadie B., and a daughter, Aida Wanda Dunn, both of Washington; six brothers, William L. of California, John C. of Baltimore, Walter and Lawrence, both of Pennsylvania, and William H. and Samuel, both of North Carolina; and two sisters, Ida Mae Mabry of Suffolk, Va., and Annie Lee Harris of North Carolina.

Funeral services were held on January 20 at the Holy Comforter Church.

Frank Wheltle Earns 25-Year Pin

Frank M. Wheltle, budget analyst in the Budget Office, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on November 24 by Associate Librarian for Management Glen A. Zimmerman.

Mr. Wheltle's Federal service began with employment with the U.S. Post Office while he was still in high school. He subsequently attended Loyola College in Baltimore, Md., receiving a bachelor of science degree in 1949. His college education was interrupted by military service with the U.S. Army in 1945–46, one year of which was spent in the Philippines.

Glen Zimmerman and Frank Wheltle

After working in private industry for 11 years, Mr. Wheltle resumed his Federal career as an auditor with the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) in 1960. He was promoted to division-auditor-in-charge for the Maryland and Delaware Divisions of BPR in 1963.

Mr. Wheltle came to work for the Library as an auditor in the Internal Audit Office in 1966. He transferred to his present position in the Budget Office in 1971. He was the recipient of incentive awards in 1977 and in 1980.

Online Users Group Holds Program on Shelflist File

Nearly 200 staff members crowded into the Mumford Room on November 9 for an update on the new online Shelflist File, which became operational in October and which has since been renamed (see box), presented by Virginia Vitucci and David Spaans of the Automated Systems Office (ASO). The presentation, one of the series of noontime programs sponsored by the LC Online Users Group, addressed the history, current status, and future of this addition to the Library's online resources.

The Shelflist File is based on a microfilm reproduction of the Library of Congress card shelflist (excepting MARC records and unclassified law materials) that was made during 1978 and 1979. Partial bibliographic records are being keyed into machine-readable form from this reproduction by Carrollton

PreMARC

Since the November meeting of the Online Users Group, the Automated Systems Office reports the following developments. The Shelflist File has been renamed the PreMARC File. Currently, about 1.7 million shelflist records have been converted to machine-readable form and indexed for MUMS online searching. When record input is completed in late 1984, the PreMARC File will contain approximately 5,000,000 bibliographic records. Readers will find additional information about the PreMARC File on SCORPIO NEWS 400.

Press, a private firm, which plans to produce a title index to the Library's shelflist and also to provide retrospective conversion services to the library community using the MARC records created as a by-product of this effort.

The Library of Congress is collaborating with Carrollton Press by processing the unformatted machine-readable data through ASO's format recognition program to create LC MARC records. These records are then being purchased by the Library for 37 cents apiece, which, as Ms. Vitucci pointed out, is only five cents per record more than the cost estimated by the Library's RECON project some 10 years ago for the initial data entry needed for retrospective conversion. As of November 9, the Library had loaded 1.3 million of these records into MUMS, representing titles beginning with the letters "A" through "F" and some of the letter "G." It is anticipated that the full file will be available online by 1985.

Mr. Spaans noted that, in October 1982, Carrollton Press changed its original conversion strategy of keying all shelflist records in alphabetical order by title and, starting with the letter "G," decided to key only English-language records for the present. Foreign-language records will be keyed at a later time.

The speakers also pointed out that, since the file contains the unedited output of the Library's format recognition program, it contains many more irregularities than might be expected in a file of ordinary full MARC records. For example, forms of headings are often inconsistent, because they were not consistent in the manual shelflist file; keying errors are inevitably present, although the Carrollton Press input operators are maintaining a fairly high standard of accuracy; and structural errors and errors in content designation are frequent. These result both from keying errors and from format recognition errors caused by older data patterns (such as older spelling and punctuation conventions) and by limitations in the format recognition program itself. Both keying and format recognition errors may result in the mistagging of fields and the misidentification of data elements at the subfield level.

Some kinds of irregularities are intentionally present in the file as a result of various processing considerations. For example, all types of records are being coded as books, regardless of their actual nature; many of the earliest records keyed by Carrollton Press lack pagination, illustration, and size information; only a short-title has been keyed in each record—subtitles and author statements are always omitted; only 11 major language codes are used in the language of publication fixed field—all other languages are subsumed under those; dummy numbers have been supplied when LC card numbers were not present.

The Automated Systems Office estimates that about one-half of all shelflist records have errors of one kind or another, although many of these are minor. The rate of error in the LC call number field, for example, runs about six percent. In addition, an estimated three percent change has already occurred in the manual card shelflist since it was filmed in 1978–79, so that it is beginning to diverge from the online Shelflist File.

The Shelflist sign-on is *zsgn aid = shelf*, and all ordinary MUMS search commands may be used for retrieval, including query qualification. Because of irregularities in the data and content designation, experienced searchers have found it best when searching the file to make frequent use of the "find" command, preferably without field identifiers (for example, *find Royal Aeronautical Society*, rather than *find c Royal Aeronautical Society*). This will allow retrieval of data that has been mistagged.

At present, the Shelflist File is not available under SCORPIO, although this is a scheduled future release. Planned also is the addition of the file to those available for searching under cross-file retrieval.

User information has been prepared in the form of reference cards that are now available in the Computer Catalog Center and from ASO. The general revision to the MUMS User Guide, currently in preparation in ASO, will not include information on the Shelflist File.

The Library has no plans, at present, to begin correcting shelflist records or maintaining the file on a current basis. ASO has the implementation of an edit and input capability on its development schedule, but Processing Services will not be updating records in the near future, and, in fact, has not decided whether it will ever update the records at all.

According to the speakers, cleaning up this file will

be a "generational enterprise," which will only be carried out over many years. In the interim, the speakers solicited help from users of the file in locating and reporting significant errors, so that they may be collected and held against the day when the Library has the capability and the resources to begin correcting it. Error notification should be done in the normal fashion by using the regular Notification of Error forms, with the words "Shelflist File" clearly noted on them. These should be forwarded to designated departmental representatives.

For the present, the Shelflist File should prove a useful aid to retrieval, although a less accurate one than Library staff and patrons have become accustomed to. Call numbers for records located in the Shelflist File should probably always be verified in another source before a request is submitted for the item. [*Stephen Paul Davis*]

Announcements

The **Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Association** will present a program on "The United States Constitution and the Black American" in observance of Afro-American History Month on Friday, February 25. The speaker for this occasion will be the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The program will begin at 12 noon in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The **Scholars Committee** will hold a colloquium on Thursday, March 17, at 2:30 p.m. in the Wilson Room. The speaker is E. F. Beall, formerly of the University of Maryland, whose topic is "Toward Understanding Archaic Thought in the History of Science." Professor Beall will examine the widely accepted view among science historians that scientific thought first emerged with the Greek pre-Socratic philosophers and outline a perspective for a reexamination of this view.

Staff Activities

Alfred D. Hagle of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is the author of an article, "Information Access by Blind and Physically Handicapped Persons," that appears in *Advances in Librarianship* (Academic Press, 1982. Pp. 247–75). The article focuses on information resources available to handicapped individuals unable to use conventional print and discusses recent technological developments that are contributing significantly to speedier production of braille and, with the aid of computers, are enabling researchers to develop reading machines capable of translating print to tactile signals or audible speech.

George D. Havas of the Science and Technology Division is the author of "United States Official Postal Stationery," which appeared in the November issue of *The United States Specialist.* The journal is issued monthly by the Bureau Issues Association, Inc., an association of collectors whose purpose is to promote the study of the philatelic output of the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The article traces and illustrates the history and inscriptions on postal stationery used by government branches and agencies from about 1850 to about 1964.

Floyd D. Hedrick, chief of the Procurement and Supply Division, has been appointed to a three-year term as chair of the National Association of Purchasing Management's (NAPM) Organization and Planning Committee. The committee is responsible for the establishment and direction of long-range goals for the more than 30,000 member association. Mr. Hedrick is a former vice president of NAPM as well as president of the local association. He officially takes office at the International Purchasing Conference in May in Las Vegas, Nev.

Clara M. Lovett, chief of the European Division, has been invited to join a delegation of about 20 U.S. historians who will represent the American Historical Association at an international historical conference of the theme of regionalism and federalism in Florence, Italy, on October 25–27.

Several Library staff members addressed the participants in the 50th Institute in Modern Archives Administration, who spent one day, January 11, at the Library in a program organized by the Manuscript Division. Manuscript Division staff members who addressed the gathering were **James H. Hutson,** chief, who welcomed the group and spoke on "History and Background of the Division, Acquisitions Policies and Procedures"; **John D. Knowlton,** head of the Preparation Section, on "Organization, Description, Preservation, and Handling of Manuscript Collections"; **Steve Hensen,** division cataloger, on the division's "Use of Automatic Data Processing Techniques in Manuscript Description"; and **C. Fred W. Coker,** head of the Reference and Reader Service Section, on "Reference and Reader Service." **Harriet Ostroff,** head of the Manuscripts Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, and editor of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections,* spoke on

the work of her section, and **Elisabeth W. Betz,** picture cataloging specialist, Prints and Photographs Division, spoke to the group on the organization and cataloging of photographic collections. The day concluded with tours of the Manuscript Division.

5 Avoid Too Much Sugar

The major health hazard from eating too much sugar is tooth decay. The risk of decay is not simply a matter of how much sugar one eats, but the risk increases the more frequently one eats sugar and sweets, especially between meals and especially foods that stick to the teeth. For example, frequent snacks of sticky candy or dates or daylong use of soft drinks may be more harmful than adding sugar to a morning cup of coffee—at least as far as the teeth are concerned. Obviously, there is more to healthy teeth than avoiding sugars. Careful dental hygiene and exposure to adequate amounts of fluoride in the water are especially important.

Contrary to widespread opinion, too much sugar in the diet does not seem to cause diabetes. The most common type of diabetes is seen in obese adults, and avoiding sugar without solving the weight problem will not correct the condition. There is also no convincing evidence that sugar causes heart attacks or blood vessel diseases.

Estimates indicate that Americans use on the average more than 130 pounds of sugars and sweeteners a year. This means the risk of tooth decay is increased not only by the sugar in the sugar bowl but by the sugars and syrups in jams, jellies, candies, cookies, soft drinks, cakes, and pies, as well as sugars found in products such as breakfast cereals, catsup, flavored milks, and ice cream. Frequently, the ingredient label will provide a clue to the amount of sugars in a product.

To avoid excessive sugars:

- Use less of all sugars, including white sugar, brown sugar, raw sugar, honey, and syrups.
- Eat less foods containing these sugars, such as candy, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, and cookies;
- Select fresh fruits or fruits canned without sugar or light syrup rather than heavy syrup;
- Read food labels for clues on sugar content—if the names sucrose, glucose, maltose, dextrose, lactose, fructose, or syrups appear first, then there is a large amount of sugar;
- Remember, how often one eats sugar is as important as how much sugar one consumes.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Tammy Dixon, shipment clerk, GS–4, CS, 20854; Lulie Maeshiro, section secretary and bibliographic assistant, GS–6, Asian, 20671; Robert Mason, research analyst, GS–5, FRD, 10562; Sherrod Prine, network consultant, GS–12, NLS/BPH, 20578.

Temporary Appointments: Raymond Joyner, inquiry messenger, GS–3, CRS ARS, NP; Paula Murphy, reference files assistant, GS–3, CRS L, 20749; Carl Rowan, planning assistant, GS–7, Plan & Dev, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Gerald Council, graduate assistant, GS–5, OGC, NP; William Hawken, library technician, GT–5, G&M, NP; Frank Posey, library assistant, GT–5, M/B/RS, NP.

Promotions: Najla Shahid, to reviser, GS–9, Desc Cat, 20704; Virginia Sorkin, to programmer, GS–9, User Applications Office, 20741; Patricia Vaught, to reviser, GS–9, Desc Cat, 20704; Greg Welsh, to editorial asistant, GS–5, NLS/BPH, 20797.

Transfers: Stephen Franks, CRS E, to tour leader, GS–6, ELO, 20810; David Hsu, Desc Cat, to processing and reference assistant, GS–5, Asian, 20729.

Temporary Promotion: Randy Moffitt, to loan collection assistant, GS–5, CRS L, 20750.

Resignations: Larry Fersner, CMP; Amy Pittman, CRS ARS; Kathleen Reiss, CRS E.

APPENDIX

Continuing Reports on the 48th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 22–28, 1982

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Round Table of Libraries for the Blind

Seventy-three librarians and technical experts representing 22 countries participated in eight sessions of the Round Table of Libraries for the Blind (RTLB). The meetings were designed to review and encourage efforts expended upon the provision of library and information services for blind and physically handicapped individuals.

To support the theme of the 48th General Conference, the concept of networking was addressed by those presenting papers in the first meeting held by the RTLB. Francoise Hébert, executive director of the National Library Division, Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB), offered her view of library service for the handicapped in Canada. Ms. Hébert said, in summary, that "library services for handicapped Canadians have been greatly influenced by the fact that education and culture are provincial responsibilities in Canada, and by our long-standing friendship with the U.S.A.

"Today, handicapped children are mainstreamed into the regular school system, where they must have access to the same textbooks as their sighted classmates. This requires a great number of braille and tape titles, but in few copies. Provincial governments and private agencies such as CNIB are trying to meet this new challenge.

"Recreational reading materials on tape are increasingly found in public libraries in Canada, bringing the mainstreaming concept to the adult handicapped reader as well. Although CNIB provides the most extensive range of library services to blind Canadians, there is a definite trend, applauded by CNIB, toward decentralization of lending to the public library sector. Private agencies are assuming the contractual functions of braille and tape production.

"The element missing in Canada is central coordination of activities in these areas. We are hopeful that the recently announced new program for the handicapped at the National Library of Canada will fill this need."

Discussion pointed out that the United States has perhaps the largest form of network extant in any type of library service. During 1981, it served a total readership of more than 800,000 individuals with a circulation in excess of 17 million items from a network of more than 160 libraries in the United States, territories, and in selected foreign countries.

William Byrne, manager of library services, Royal Blind Society of New South Wales, Australia, and Hiroshi Kawamura, University of Tokyo Library, Japan, commented on activities in their countries. Both identified positive and negative factors contributing to network situations in their areas of the world.

In the session devoted to "Personal Services to Users," Antun Lastric, Union of the Blind of Croatia, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, offered views on how librarians could assist "Leisure Pursuits of the Blind." Judith Dixon and Alfred D. Hagle of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, discussed development of a consumer relations program and postal/customs concerns, respectively.

Braille matters were considered by three presenters under the direction of Hans Doove, Nederlandsche Blindenbibliotheek, Netherlands. Rainer Witte, Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany, discussed how braille could be produced in a decentralized manner. Suzanne Thorin, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, described an ongoing effort to identify all existing braille music libraries, and Paulli Thomsen of Denmark considered the need for a "Tactile Map Depository." Mr. Thomsen said that "there is an ever growing demand for production of tactile maps and relief illustrations. The demand is not only a quantitative one, but also a request for a varied production according to individual needs.

"So far each country has been solving the problems of production as best it can. Very little information is available regarding places of production, kind of material being produced, production methods in use, and experiments and research taking place.

"Some attempts and initiatives have occurred in the preparation, production, and use of mobility maps including laying down certain standards of signs." His suggestion to establish a depository is being pursued.

Winnie Vitzansky, librarian, State Library and Printing House for the Blind, Copenhagen, Denmark, presented a paper on "Public Library Services for the Blind and Weak-Sighted from a Central Library Point of View." It served as a discussion point

for attendees. Ms. Vitzansky initiated her comments with the following points.

"To enable us to discuss the library services for the blind and visually impaired, I think it is worthwhile to spend some time looking into the differences between this kind of library service and the ordinary library service.

"I will only call attention to a few main points, which are (1) the necessity for blind people to have information transcribed into a medium they can use, for instance braille or recorded material, and (2) the dependency on outreach service from the library, as blindness combined with, for instance, old age creates problems as does a motor handicap.

"Therefore, let us start looking into the problem of building up collections of the above-mentioned media, and then we will turn to the structure of the library services necessary to fulfill the special needs of the blind and visually impaired."

Henry Fidder of the Netherlands, one of the cofounders of the RTLB, moderated a discussion of automated systems and international exchange activities, at which J. Dister of the Netherlands and Peter Ditz of Durban, South Africa, presented papers.

Mr. Dister said that "nowadays many automated systems are developed for catalog administration. Many university libraries and public libraries are already using an automated cataloging system. In the Netherlands there are two important projects. One project has been developed for a number of university libraries and in the other project a number of regional and local public libraries cooperate on a central cataloging system.

"Since 1980 four libraries for the blind in the Netherlands agreed to set up an automated central cataloging system. At the moment three libraries have fed the information pertaining to their collections into a central computer. The input of data will be completed next year. That means a big improvement in sharing bibliographic information on the respective collections, in planning the production, and in serving the readers.

"Libraries for the blind have special needs on account of the fact that they have a production department as well as a lending administration, which is rather special. The functions of a cataloging system are not always the same as those in public libraries. The aim of this report is to try to give you some impression of our experiences in developing an automated cataloging system for libraries for the blind."

He then addressed functions, managing catalog information, selection of titles, administration lending, and statistics.

Mr. Ditz commented on international interlibrary loan and purchase agreements.

During Executive Committee meetings, comments and reports were submitted by Frank Kurt Cylke, executive secretary; Francoise Hébert, secretary; Rainer Witte, vice chair; and Bruce Massis, chair. Mr. Massis noted major activities undertaken by the Round Table of Libraries for the Blind during 1981: (1) standards for libraries for the blind, (2) a tactile map depository, (3) library materials for the handicapped—union catalogs of special format materials, (4) the development of a solar-powered cassette machine reading system to use in developing countries, (5) two books submitted to IFLA for publication, (6) a membership drive, (7) standardization, (8) monthly information mailings, (9) the Yugoslavian library system for the blind, (10) the Japanese line drawing machine, (11) the African seminar, (12) aid to the Bolivian Library, (13) the symposium in San Francisco, Calif., (14) the braille code, (15) a description booklet, (16) Montreal tours, (17) radio broadcasts, (18) alternative radio, (19) Montreal exhibits, and (20) George Shearing's concerts in South Africa.

On August 25, a meeting was held during which manufacturers of items used by blind or physically handicapped users of library services presented their products. On August 26, the group visited La Magnetothèque and the Institute Nazareth Louis Braille.

Divisions of Collections and Services

Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents

In the first program meeting of the section, Ian Willison, head of the English-Language Branch, British Library, read a paper by Jaroslav Vrchotka, director, National Museum Library, Prague, Czechoslovakia, on "Museums of the Book: Their Problems and Their Relations to Libraries," which addressed those museums of the book which systematically concern themselves with books as museum objects. After providing an overview of the history of museums of the book with five active examples—the Gutenberg Museum at Mainz, Deutsches Buch- und Schriftmuseum in Leipzig, Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp, the museum at Kiev, and his own museum—he described some of the functions of museums of the books, one of which is presenting the results of the latest bibliographical research in the history of books and printing to the widest circle of visitors. Through their exhibits, museums of the book influence contemporary book production and set standards of taste. Unlike libraries, which have as their most important job to make their holdings

accessible, museums of the book present their collections first of all by exhibitions and treat the book as a social product, subject to general economic history as well as intellectual and artistic activity. Museums of the book are commonly staffed by librarians, who employ methods similar to those used by libraries in acquisition and cataloging and have common problems of security, conservation and restoration, finance, photoduplication, and so forth. Mr. Vrchotka also suggested the establishment of a working group within the section to discuss common problems.

Severin Corsten, leitender bibliotheks direktor, Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek, Köln, read a paper on common undertakings in the description of older collections of books in the Federal Republic of Germany, which discussed the growing interest in holdings of early printed books and the collective pre-1800 cataloging efforts supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). The first phase of the cataloging of 16th-century books printed in German-speaking countries, begun in 1969, is nearing completion. The 113,000, 16th-century books at the Bavarian State Library in Munich and the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel have now been brought under bibliographic control. In the next phase, to avoid cataloging the same book, all participating libraries must have a record of what has already been done. A 30- to 35-volume catalog of the 16th-century books described in the Munich/Wolfenbüttel project will eventually be published. With other additional books cataloged during the project, this catalog will represent 60 to 75 percent of the book production of the German-speaking countries in the period. These volumes will benefit the world of scholarship, which has long awaited access to this information.

The DFG is also willing to support the description of books of the 17th century. Specialists who came together in 1980 have expressed scholars' interest in such a project, which will require the participation of a large number of libraries from the outset and possibly the use of computer technology. A group of advisors will submit a report this spring.

The census of incunabula in the Federal Republic of Germany presents problems different from those encountered in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many are so fully described elsewhere that very brief citations will suffice. The computer promises to be a very useful aid in the compilation of the census. The incunabula catalog of the Bavarian State Library, to be published soon, will describe 9,600 editions in more than 16,330 copies. The aim now is to gather information on copies elsewhere in the Federal Republic and to investigate the possibility of collaborating with the computerized data base of incunabula in Great Britain. Mr. Corsten said that this kind of research must be restricted, because of funding, in the fullness of bibliographic descriptions and in what can realistically be completed in a finite period of time.

In the second program meeting of the section, Ian Willison spoke on the history of legal deposit in the English-speaking world. In the recently published UNESCO guidelines on legal deposit, Jean Lunn of the National Library of Canada proposes refinements to the scope of legal deposit. A point of particular interest in the document is whether publishers should deposit new impressions. Such impressions not infrequently contain silent textual revisions important to analytical bibliographers. Mr. Willison noted that there is a question whether the responsibility for collecting these impressions should fall to national libraries. He saw the issue as important particularly to administrators of rare book collections. This is the first time analytical bibliography has been put forward in a document of international status.

The UNESCO document accepts variations in legal deposit as a fundamental guideline. Mr. Willison gave the example of France, where Darantière in Dijon, the printer of Joyce's *Ulysses*, deposited a copy of the first edition. Such printer deposit has brought to the Bibliothèque nationale categories of out-of-the-way books missed by other libraries.

After a discussion of significant events in the history of legal deposit, Mr. Willison noted that an historian of the subject has to take a broad cultural, rather than a narrowly legal, view. The Ordinance of Montpellier of 1537, the foundation of legal deposit, is based on the concept of what might be called the cultural nation. Under this concept, publishers and authors took the responsibility for providing copies in the cause of high culture. In England, following the 1842 Imperial Copyright Act, Anthony Panizzi effectively enforced legal deposit in England and its colonies through a variety of measures. He was so successful in setting up strategies for the preservation and storage of the incoming books that it is said the British Library has a far greater percentage of the books deposited in Canada in the years 1895 to 1924 than the two Canadian recipients.

Returning to the question of silent textual revision, Mr. Willison used the example of revisions the publisher made to the text of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* in the Penguin edition. Though this text clearly must be available to textual scholars, he questioned whether all editions and impressions of possible interest to bibliographers be preserved at the British Library. It might be possible to identify institutions specializing in specific authors to whom publishers would send the full range of editions and impressions on a voluntary basis.

These considerations led the speaker to observe that the national printed archive is a pluralistic effort, based on contributions throughout the community. In his position at the British Library, taking a broad view of the national printed archive, he is trying to impose organization on current and retrospective collection development. He concluded by considering one of the latest and most significant developments in retrospective bibliography, the American Trust for the British Library, where retrospective collection building efforts find their consummation in an international effort of understanding.

In introducing Katherine Leab, Mr. Willison explained that the section proposes to study security, theft, and the recovery of stolen property. He asked Mrs. Leab to generalize on the international implications of the machine-readable book theft reporting system that she and her husband, Daniel Leab, have created: Bookline Alert: Missing Books and Manuscripts (BAMBAM).

Mrs. Leab told the audience that book thefts not only have greatly increased in number but also more frequently involve the movement of the stolen property from one country to another. Books that are not recovered within 10 days usually disappear for some time. Recognizing the need for prompt recording and in their capacity as editors of *American Book Prices Current* (APBC), the Leabs used the structure of UTOPIA, ABPC's online data base, to set up BAMBAM, an "electronic bulletin board," as a nonprofit service. Anyone with access to a computer terminal that can be hooked up to a telephone line can reach the BAMBAM data base directly or through the Telenet network from almost any part of the world. Because everyone does not have this access, BAMBAM records are also available in printed form. *BAMBAM 1* (New York, American Book Prices Current/Bancroft-Parkman Inc., 1982) was recently published and will be kept up to date with supplements. BAMBAM provides a single, central location for reporting thefts, and its existence serves as a deterrent to thieves. The online file contains information on missing books, manuscripts, autographs, documents, signed photographs, plates from books, and related materials. Mrs. Leab noted the cooperation she had had from the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, and individuals and groups in other countries.

The experience with BAMBAM has made it clear that libraries frequently have no record of distinguishing features of valuable books in their custody and no consistent patterns for marking them. Some libraries are unwilling to report thefts, fearing that bad publicity will cut off gifts from donors or that they may seem an easy target for further thefts. Many libraries have no designated security officer or channel for ready communication on book thefts. Mrs. Leab asked the audience if they could establish ownership of a book that had been stolen. There is a need for an international system of recording library markings. Mrs. Leab concluded by saying that she and her husband have no vested interest in BAMBAM and would be happy to cooperate in setting up a data base under different auspices as part of a larger international structure.

At the program meeting of the Working Group on the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* (GW), Julian Roberts, acting section chair, read a paper entitled "The Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) and Collections of Incunabula in Libraries Worldwide" by Ursula Altmann, department chief at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, D.D.R. Dr. Altmann described the early history of the GW and its suspension in 1940. In her survey of the international cooperation that made possible the resumption of work on the catalog, Dr. Altman emphasized the role of the section during the past 23 years. Printed union catalogs have proved valuable in the GW editing, as have new catalogs indicating the current status of individual libraries. The GW's attempts to secure international financial support have met with only partial success. In 1974, UNESCO contributed $2,000 for microfilming and photocopying.

Libraries and incunabula researchers all over the world have become more interested in the progress of the GW and have assisted by answering questions and supplying working documents. Dr. Altmann urged libraries to send new catalogs of their incunabula holdings to the GW and incunabula researchers to supply offprints of their published research. The GW has also begun sending libraries galley proofs of sections of the catalog containing descriptions of books in their collections. Dr. Altmann thanked the libraries who have responded to her inquiries and said the editors would welcome assistance in reading galley proofs from libraries having substantial incunabula holdings. The manuscript of the second part of Vol. 9 (Gabelle-Gerp) of the GW has been sent to the publishers.

Julian Roberts described a proposal from Dr. Altmann to the section's Standing Committee requesting $32,000 over a period of five or six years to cover the costs of preparing the approximately 540 descriptions in the Horae section of the GW. The funds would be used towards the cost of microfilming and for salary and travel expenses of a specialist. The audience enthusiastically supported the proposal.

Julian Roberts also served as acting chair at the program meetings of the section's Standing Committee. The committee accepted Ursula Altmann's proposal (see above), and the request will be forwarded to the Professional Board. Because of the lack of a mandate, the committee agreed to defer submission of a proposal for establishing a Working Group for Museums of the Book until the 1983 General Conference, where sponsors of the resolution will clarify questions concerning the group's mission. The section received 2,000 guilders from the Divisional Board for a project for book theft prevention, and the committee, which is very much interested in problems of security, will make a recommendation in this regard at the next conference. Topics proposed for the section's programs in Munich are "Machine-Readable Cataloging of Early Printed Books: The State of the Art" and problems of adapting ISBDs to the cataloging of early books.

Section on Serial Publications

Two open program meetings were held by the section, the first on August 25. John Merriman of Blackwell's, Oxford, United Kingdom, led the discussion on "The Work of a Periodicals Agent," which emphasized a practical rather than speculative or philosophical approach to this matter. Noting the options that are available to libraries for acquiring serials (for example, ordering directly from publishers, centralizing purchase functions in one large subscription agent, ordering domestic journals through a domestic dealer and overseas journals through a foreign dealer, and so on), the speaker advised the audience to select an agent who takes the job seriously, not a bookseller who just incidentally handles serials in order to get book business.

Mr. Merriman observed that the reliable supply of periodicals often depends in large part on mutual trust among the librarian, the agent, and the publisher and went on to ask why libraries should use agents. He suggested that the agent can be the expert who can relieve the library of a large administrative workload by providing a convenient and reliable system for acquiring journals worldwide. Among the services that a good agent must provide are maintenance of accurate and easily accessible records, maintenance of up-to-date prices and journal information, efficient ordering, renewal and claiming operations, neat and accurate invoices (especially observing the customer's special requirements, which is often something the publisher will not do if ordering direct), sample copies, and prompt payment to publishers.

Mr. Merriman offered many practical suggestions regarding the routines surrounding placing new orders, claims, ordering back issues, and so forth. Acknowledging that claims are a major headache for librarians, agents, and publishers, he observed that the agent can help in this regard by offering speedy claims service, backed up by regular progress reports. With regard to cancellations, Mr. Merriman suggested that the best way to cancel a subscription is simply to allow it to lapse. Reviewing pricing policies, he reminded the audience that agents are free to charge any price they wish, realizing that competition with each other provides a regulating factor.

Mr. Merriman also discussed automation developments among subscription agents, especially with regard to computerized support for their in-house routines. He concluded his presentation with some comments on the future of hard copy journals and whether or not they will be replaced by online information. It was predicted that, for some disciplines and leisure time activities, the hard copy journal will be around for a good many years, while at the same time there are other fast-developing subject areas producing a wealth of information where online services have already come into their own.

The second program meeting on August 25 was devoted to the topic of serial networks and opened with a presentation by Barrie Burns of the National Library of Canada on "CONSER (CONversion of SERials): What It Is and How It Works." Mr. Burns' paper provided a well-balanced report on the CONSER network, its history, status, and implications for future networking activities. In defining CONSER, Mr. Burns described it as a cooperative serials cataloging project involving 20 North American libraries, including the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada, that utilize the facilities of OCLC (Online Computer Library Center). CONSER's objectives are to create, maintain, and distribute a large machine-readable data base of high-quality catalog records for serials. At the end of calendar 1981, the CONSER data base contained 366,750 records.

According to Mr. Burns, a number of important lessons about bibliographic networking can be learned from the CONSER project. First, bibliographic standards and conventions affecting a large number of institutions with different requirements can take a great deal of time and effort to develop and maintain, especially as circumstances change. Second, the cost of cooperative participation is great, although, fortunately, many libraries consider the benefit to other libraries as well as to their own. He noted that CONSER participants willingly did a lot of extra work and set up many additional procedures in order to be able to produce the kind of standardized serials records which all agreed were needed. A third

lesson learned is that the CONSER participants are far from having the ideal system, but that there are hopes that the emerging exploitation of newer technologies and telecommunications systems will place the ideal system within reach.

The second paper, by Judith Szilvássy, National Szechényi Library, Budapest, Hungary, on "ISDS: Worldwide Serials Control," was delivered by Albert Mullis of the British Library. This paper described the experiences of the International Serials Data System during the first 10 years of its operation. ISDS, an intergovernmental organization established in 1971 within the UNESCO/UNISIST program, is a two-tier system with a central office in Paris (the International Centre) and a global network of 45 national and two regional centers. These national and regional centers are responsible for assigning ISSNs (International Standard Serial Numbers) to serial publications from their countries and for forwarding the information to the International Centre where the ISDS international file is maintained, published, and distributed. The success of this effort is measured in the over 150,000 serial records in the base file, a figure which currently grows at between 25,000 to 30,000 titles annually.

The accomplishments of ISDS in weaving together international cooperation in serials control by establishing and adhering to international standards have been difficult to achieve since the system has had to contend with not only widely differing publishing practices but also varying technical implementations of such matters as national romanization standards and title abbreviation practices.

As is usually the case, the success and future of ISDS depend fundamentally on finances. The organizational model calls for member states to fund their own operations and to contribute fees to assist in the financing of the International Centre. The generosity of the host state (France) and of one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations (UNESCO) and revenues earned through the sale of information products are expected to fund a major portion of the International Centre operations. Member states accrue benefits indirectly from the maintenance of the overall health of ISDS generally—and, more tangibly, from the receipt of useful ISDS data from other countries, in published and in machine-readable form. Of course, as Ms. Szilvássy pointed out, the benefits accruing to the member states vary in direct proportion with the level of development of the information system in a particular country. Nonetheless, through shared maintenance of the system, less developed countries are motivated to participate since, for a relatively small contribution, they have worldwide access to reliable and standardized bibliographic information in the field of serial publications.

In the future, Ms. Szilvássy's paper concluded, the ISDS hopes to make advances in the content, scope, and presentation of its services. It hopes to enhance subject access to the system by requiring classification codes, publishing a classified index, and providing subsets of the file on request. In addition, there are plans for producing an international index of abbreviated key titles and ISSN and for publishing an ISDS handbook for interested parties outside the network.

The last paper of the session by Annika Salomonsen of the Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark, was on "NOSP: *Nordisk Samkatalog over Periodica.*" Describing the formation of a joint Scandinavian venture to produce a union catalog of foreign serials, Ms. Salomonsen noted that the *Nordisk Samkatalog over Periodica*, or NOSP, as it is known, is a product of the joint efforts of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Based largely on the bibliographic structure of the International Serials Data System (ISDS), the essence of NOSP is the use of transborder data flow for sharing bibliographic resources.

Ms. Salomonsen's paper detailed a number of problems discovered when creating NOSP—problems which face any library or group trying to build worldwide union lists according to internationally accepted principles. A number of these problems reflect the then embryonic state of the ISDS and the varying cataloging practices and policies from country to country around the world. Also high lighted was the difficult problem of providing meaningful subject access to union lists when so many different subject heading and classification approaches exist in the many different union lists. Ms. Salomonsen stated that many of the problems were minimized in the free text searching capabilities available in interactive online systems. Until such systems are more universally available, however, these problems still plague efforts to create printed union lists. Nonetheless, Ms. Salomonsen concluded her paper on a positive note that "work with NOSP and ISDS shows that ISDS can be the cornerstone in the transborder data flow of the library community, if we decide to put our resources together and support the ISDS registration."

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